Blue Ribbon Water Task Force

Presentation



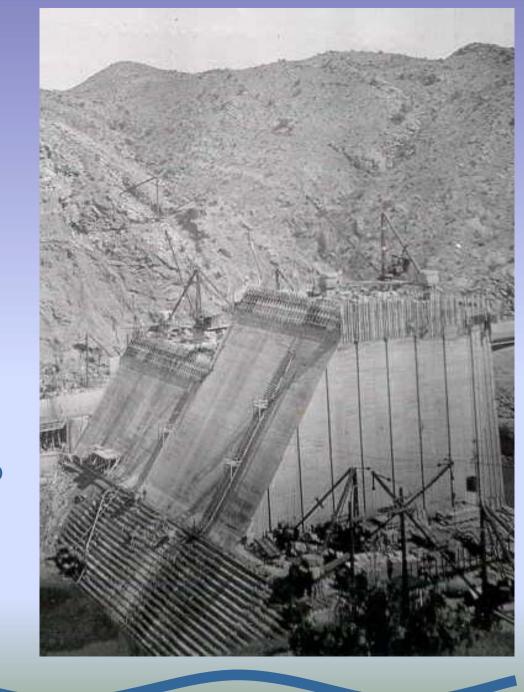
Prepared by:

- Elephant Butte Irrigation District
- New Mexico State University, Dept. of Civil Engineering
- Hubert & Hernandez P.A.



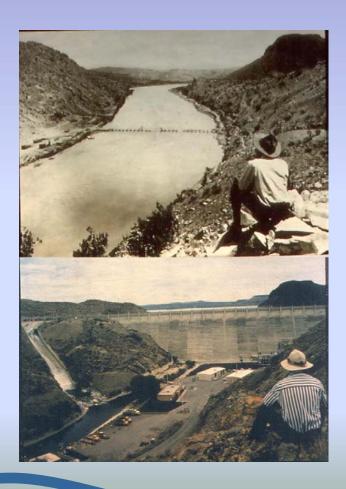
Outline

- Historical allocation, operations and Current water outlook
- Surface water management and monitoring
- Groundwater management and monitoring
- Water management and monitoring through GIS applications
- Water management through Web interaction
- M&I use of Ag. Water from an Irrigation District





Historical Allocation, Operations and Current Water Outlook

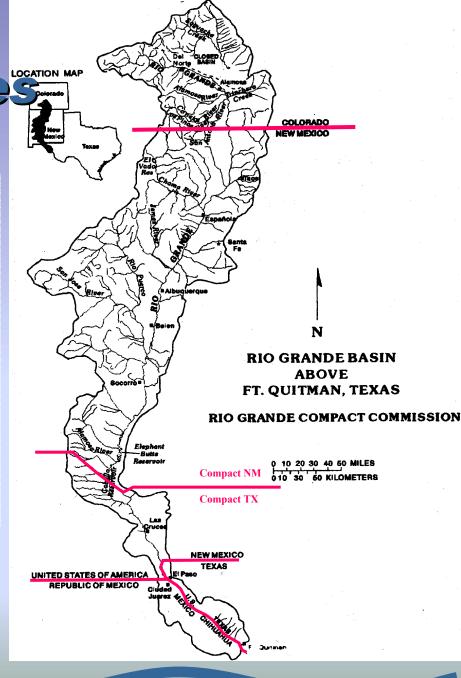


Dr. Phil King
 Engineering Consultant
 NMSU CE Professor



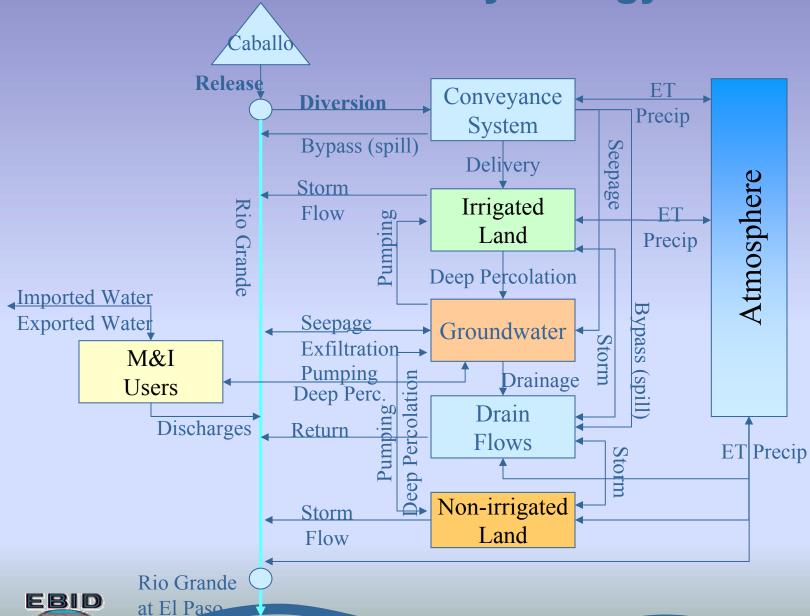
District Objective Sounds

- •Maximize beneficial use of Project Water by EBID constituents subject to delivery obligations to downstream users
- •Provide for delivery of Project Water to Mexico under Convention of 1906
- •Maintain 57/43 equity in Project Water between EBID and EPCWID
- •Base operating agreement on historical equities and sound hydrology
- •Allow for conjunctive use of surface and ground water

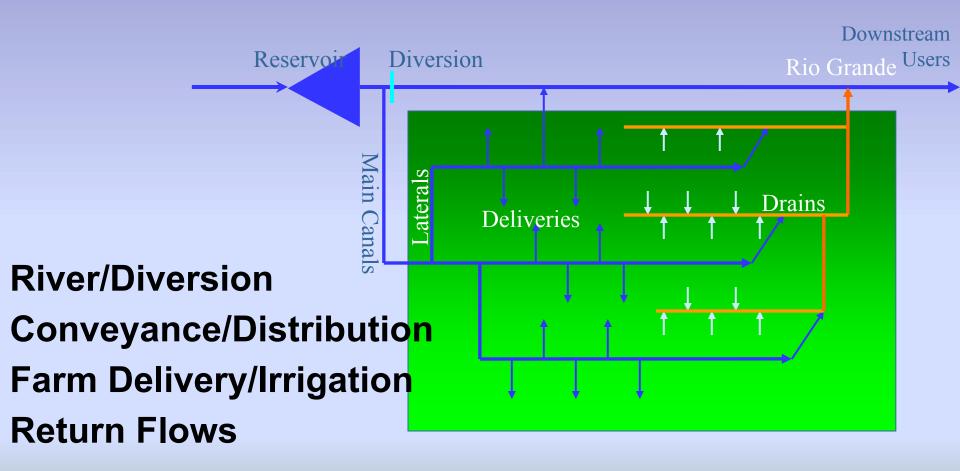




District Hydrology

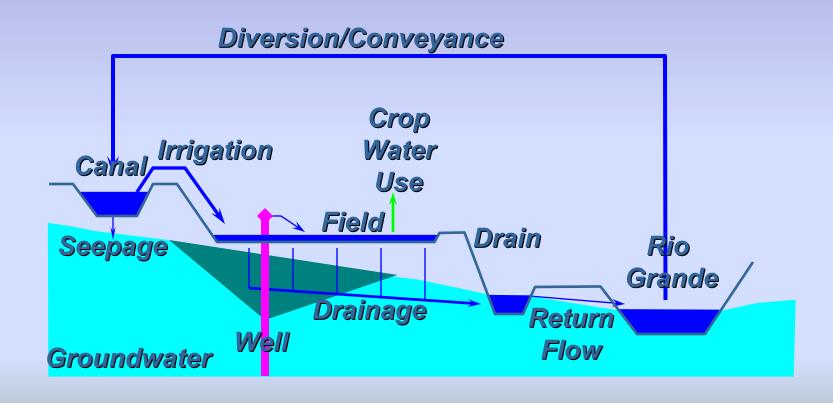


Irrigation Hydrologic Cycle: Plan View



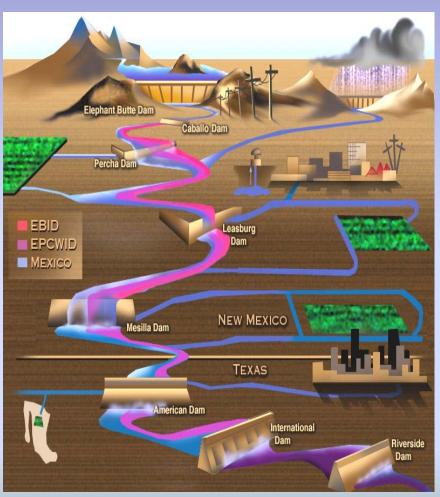


Irrigation Hydrologic Cycle: Profile





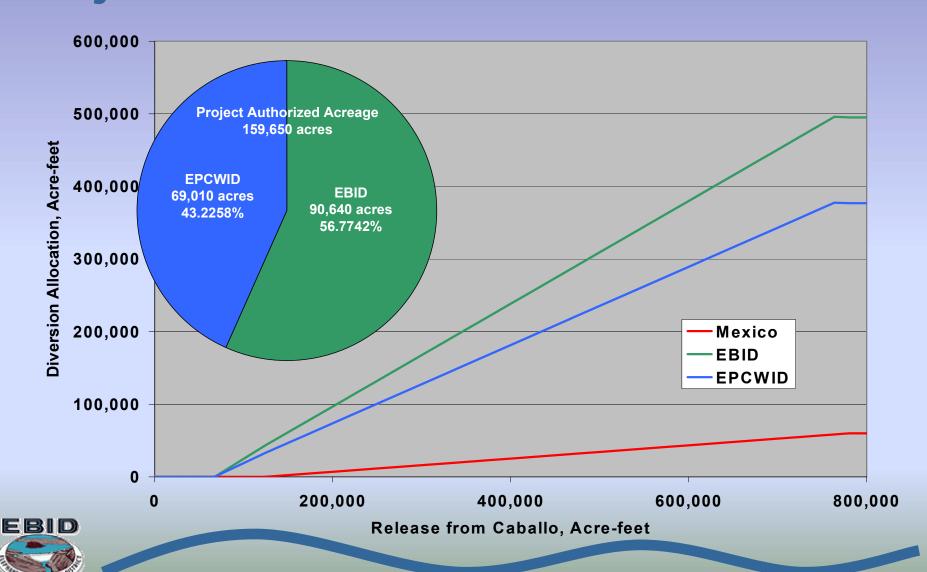
Allocation of Project Water



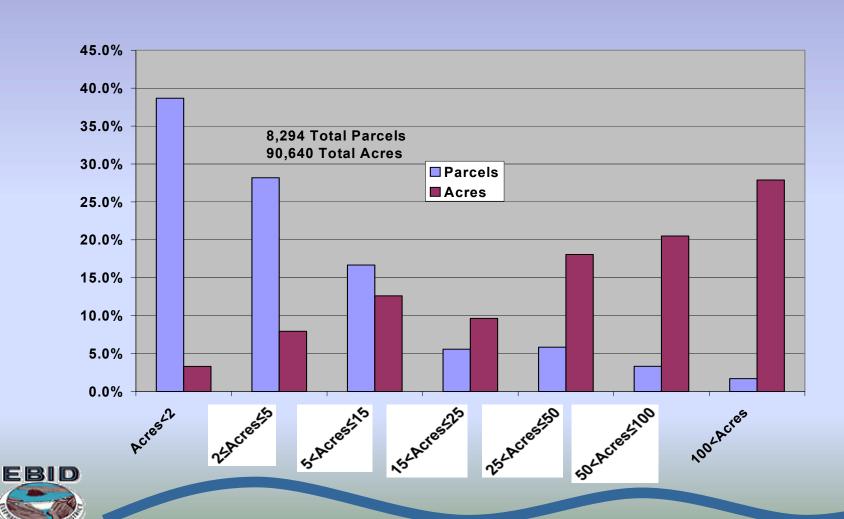
- Release from Caballo Dam based on available water in storage
- Diversion from Rio Grande
 - Mexico allocation based on D1 (?)
 - Estimate of total diversion from D2
 - Remainder (total Mexico) split between EBID and EPCWID 57%/43%



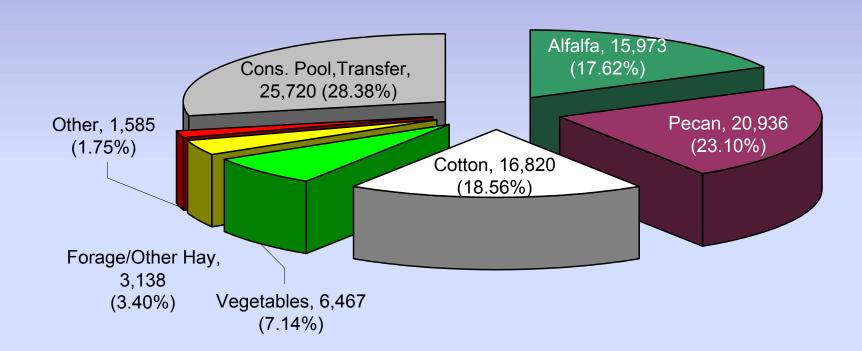
Project Water Allocation



Parcel Size Distribution in EBID

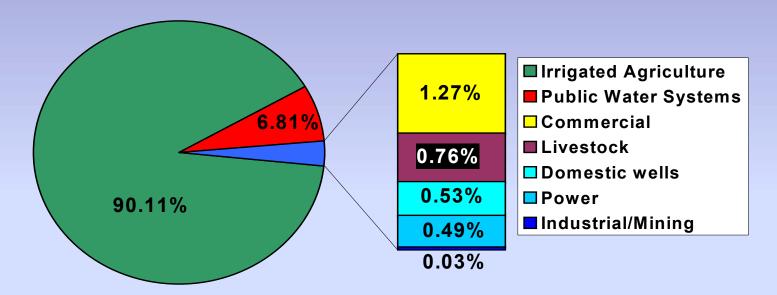


2003 Crop Mix





Water Demand in LRG Planning Area



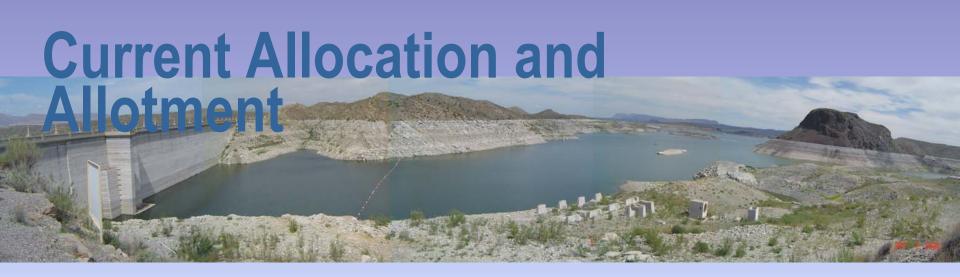
- Irrigated agriculture by far the largest, all of Rio Grande diversion in LRG Planning Area
- No M&I use of surface water (yet)



How Water Gets to Texas







Allocation:

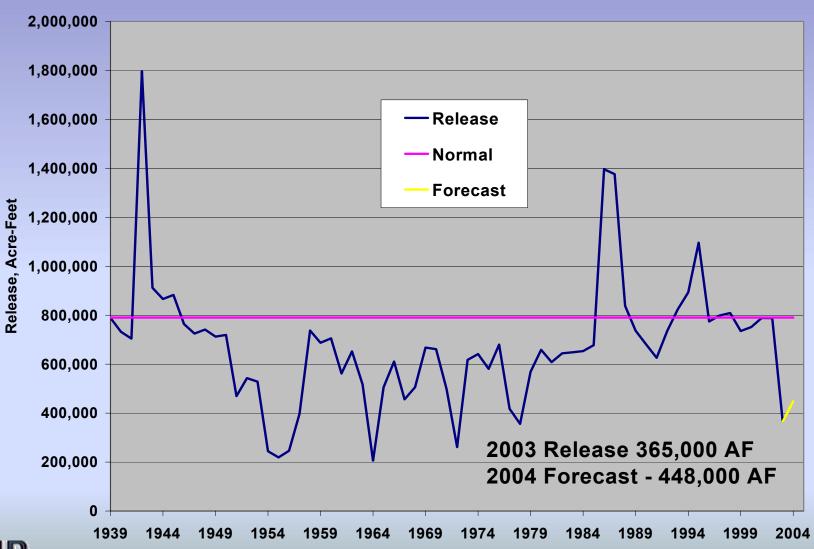
- ◆ Mexico 18,600 AF
- ◆ EBID 147,487 AF
- ◆ EPCWID 112,292 AF
- ◆ Total 278,379 AF

Allotment:

- ◆ Currently 4 inches
- Will be reviewed in May 2004 Board Meeting

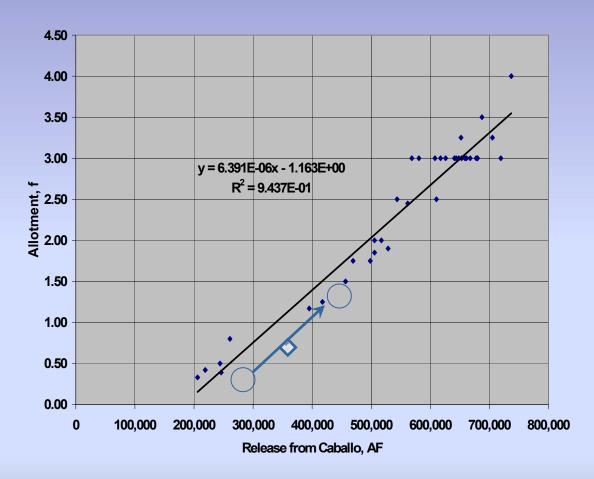


Release Outlook





Allotment Outlook



Allotment, in	Required Release, AF
36	650,000
30	570,000
24	490,000
18	420,000
12	340,000
6	260,000



Forecast for 2004 Season: 13 – 16 inches





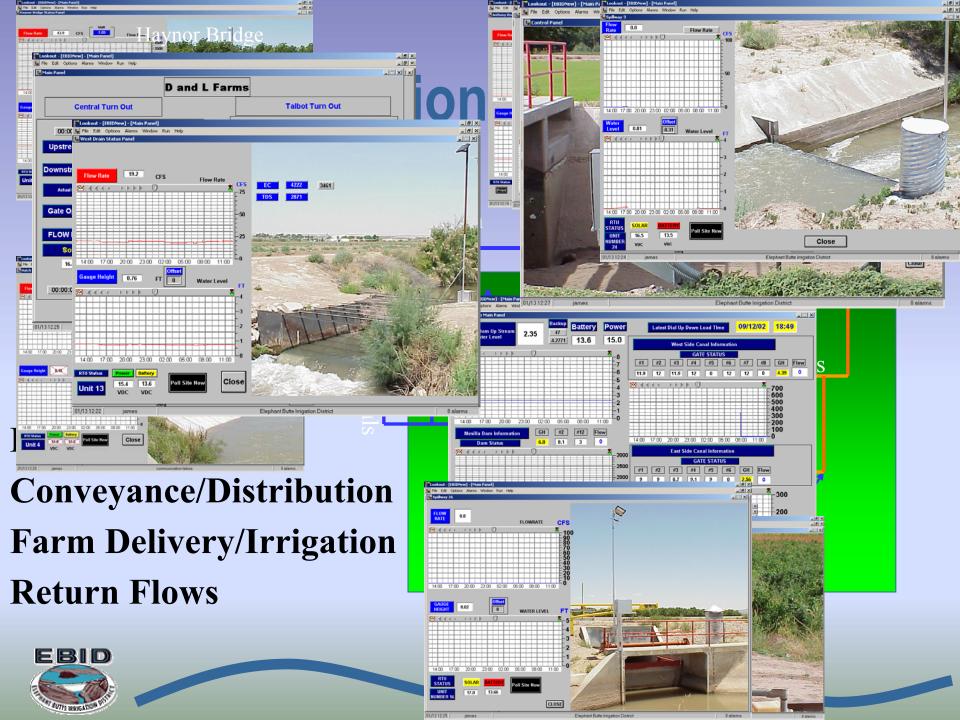
Surface Water Management and Monitoring

Henry MagallanezDistrict Engineer



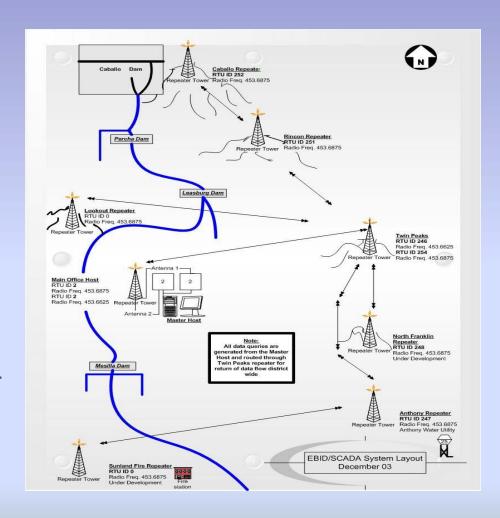
Irrigating Yesterday
Irrigating Today





EFAS: EBID Flow Acquisition System

- Sites are monitored with sensors connected to radio telemetry units
- Over 100 sites currently monitored
- Will expand to approximately 500 sites within three years
- Real-time data is gathered at sites every 30 minutes and posted to the EBID website for review
- Strategic locations maximize ability to collect valuable data





Groundwater Management and Monitoring



- ■The use of telemetry has allow the District to monitor and gather field data thus building a comprehensive database.
- Monitoring of farm irrigation wells
- Monitoring of Contract irrigation wells
- Instrumentation of shallow and deep ground water monitoring wells



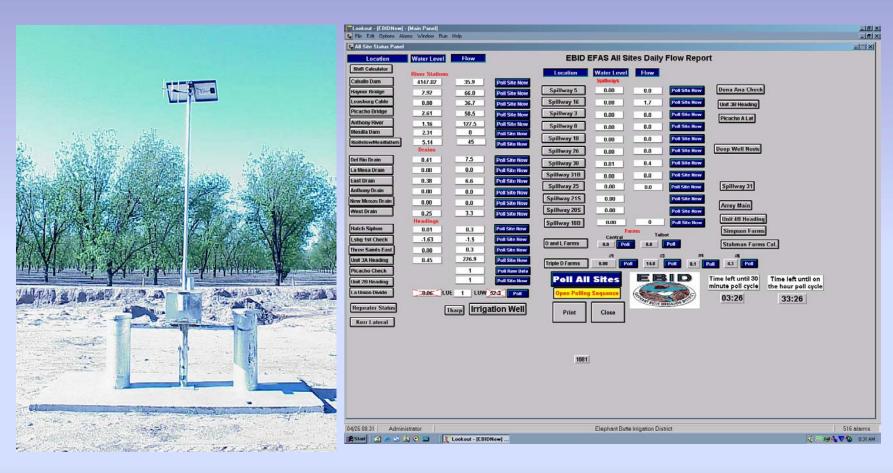
Conjunctive Use

- Joint management of surface and ground water
- Surface water use in full supply, providing recharge to groundwater system
 - Deep percolation from irrigation
 - ♦ Seepage from canals
- Groundwater use in drought to supplement reduced water supply





Deep Well Monitoring Site





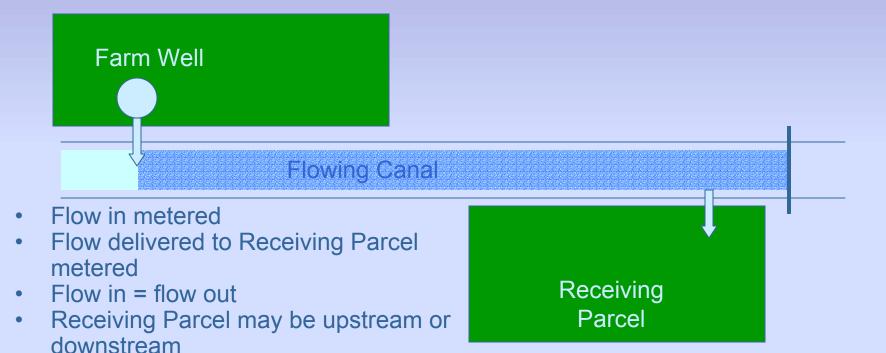
Groundwater Conveyance



- Flow in metered
- Flow delivered to Receiving Parcel metered
- Losses absorbed by Pumping and Receiving parties
- Water quality limitations
 Scheduled with District



Groundwater Exchange

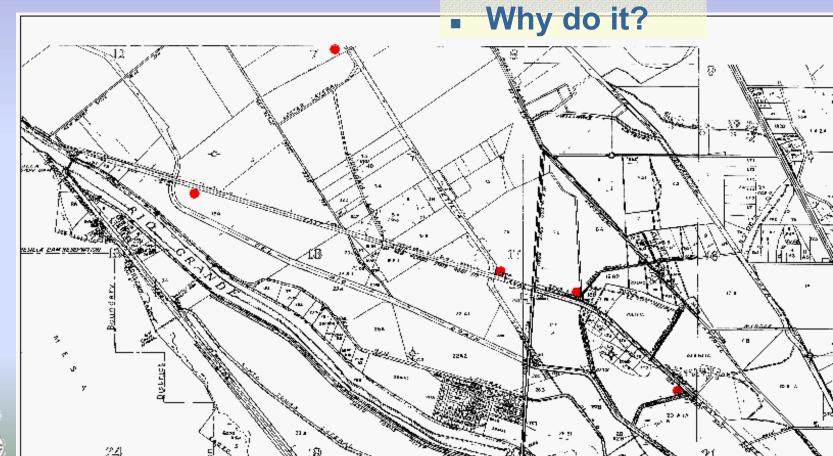




Water quality limitations

Contract Water

- What is it?
- How is it done?





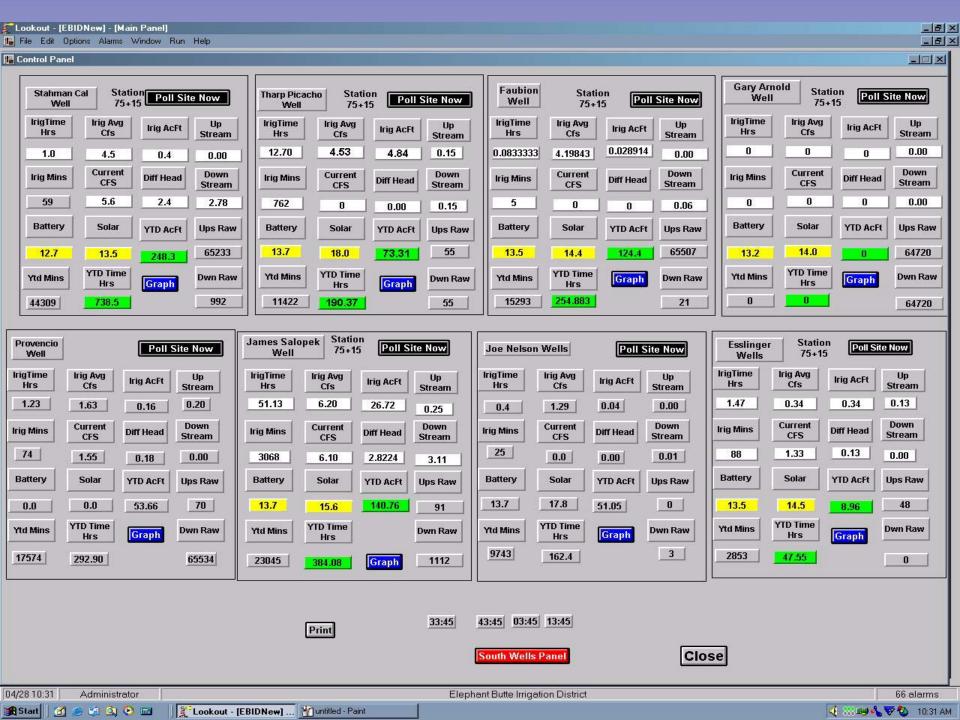
Contract Water: How and Why

- EBID contract
 with farmers
 throughout the
 District to pump
 - ◆ Minimize impact
 - Water avaliable to those with no wells
 - Supplement allotment
- \$50 per acre-foot





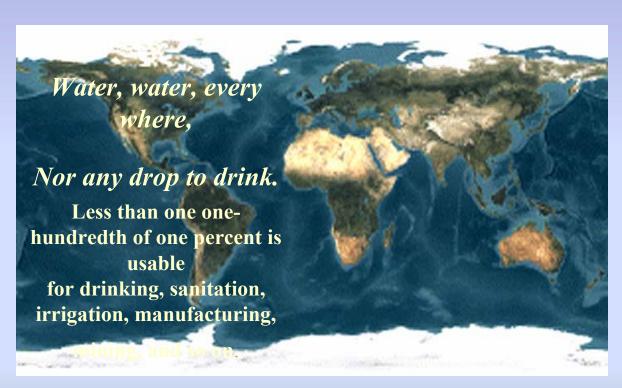








Water Management and Monitoring through GIS Applications



Valerie Beversdorf,
 Resource Specialist



Water Management through Web Interaction



Ron MearsInformation Systems Director







M&I use of Ag. Water from an Irrigation District

Steve HernandezAttorney



Special Water UsersAssociations

■Section 73-10-48 NMSA





Special Water Users Association (SWUA)

- WHO: Interstate Stream Commission AND municipalities, counties, state universities, member-owned water systems, and public utilities as set forth in Section 72-1-9 NMSA.
- WHERE: Entity must physically supply water to lands within irrigation district boundaries (EBID & CID).
- HOW: Compliance with EBID SWUA policy AND Certification by the OSE.
- WHAT: Leasing of annual allotments of district water from members. SWUA gets consolidated billings for water charges even though not the owner. Use of water for SWTP or meeting interstate compact deliveries. Expedited hearing by the OSE for change of place and purpose of use.



Legislative Progression for SWUA

- Problem: 10 year statutory restriction on leasing of water rights.
 - EBID and CLC work with legislature to amend leasing statute from 10 years to 40 years. City now uses a standard 40 year lease with an automatic 40 year renewal. By ordinance the city will pay \$3,000 an acre for EBID water rights on large tracts. Smaller tracts are prorated downward in price
- Problem: District can only send bills to landowners and cities and counties are forced to buy out farms for water rights leading to premature removal of farm land.
 - EBID & CLC work with legislature to create Municipal Water Users Association (MWUA). This streamlines leasing process and billing process to MWUA. CLC can now leave water in Agriculture until it needs it in a SWTP. In effect building a "bank account of water".



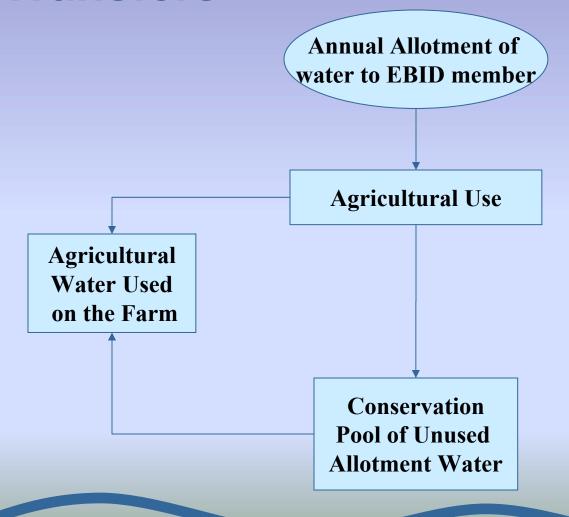
Legislative Progression for SWUA

- Problem: MWUA still faced with cumbersome OSE transfer hearing when it wants to change place and purpose of use for every small parcel of water it acquires.
 - Expedited hearing process is set in place because all water can be measured and groundwater model can be used to calculate all hydrologic effects on transfer.
- Problem: ISC needs a mechanism that would allow it to lease water from EBID in order to make deliveries to Texas if necessary in the future.
 - ISC added to entities that may participate as an SWUA
- Problem: Some legislative analyst does not like the name of MWUA.
 - Change name to Special Water User Association.



Existing System of Annual Water Transfers

EBID



Conservation Pool

- •Water automatically transferred to Conservation Pool after cutoff date set by EBID board
- •Water can be purchased by other members
- •Water is made available from a variety of sources:
 - •Low Water-use Crops
 - •Fallow Land
 - Non-payment
 - Conservation Practices

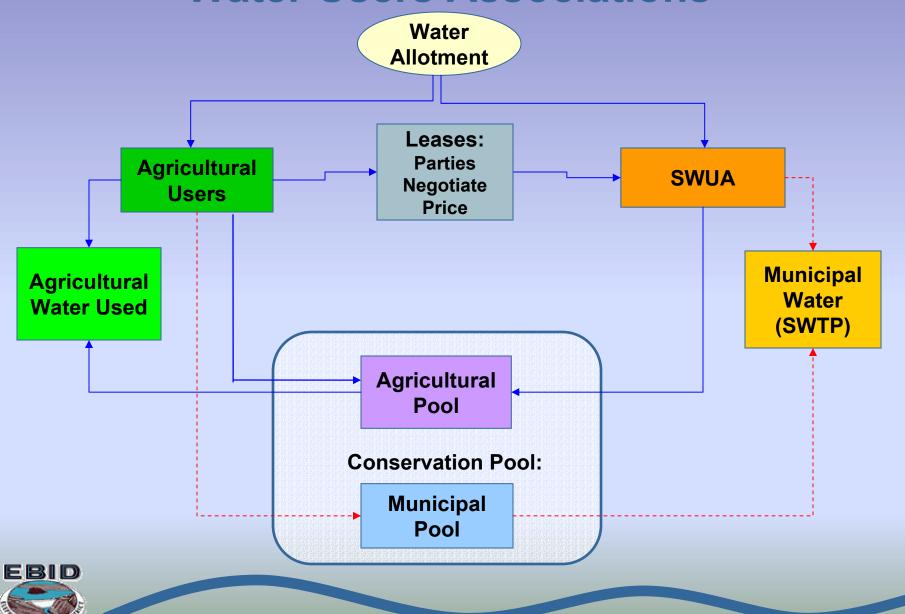
District
Surface Water
Allotment based on
90,640
Water-righted
acres

Conservation Pool





Structure for Transfers of Water to Special Water Users Associations



Limitations on SWUA by EBID

- EBID water must be used by SWUA to provide water to areas within District boundaries.
- SWUA may acquire EBID rights w/i its service area but get board approval when it acquires outside its area. Conflict between SWUA's!
- Delivery point for accepting EBID water must be within EBID boundaries.



Limitations on SWUA by EBID

- Yearly water allocation to SWUA is diminished in water-short years the same as Agricultural members.
- Water leased from a land parcel must include the entire parcel. No partial leases allowed. SWUA must police parcel to make sure it is not irrigated.
- SWUA water goes to conservation pool for lease to other members until SWTP comes online.

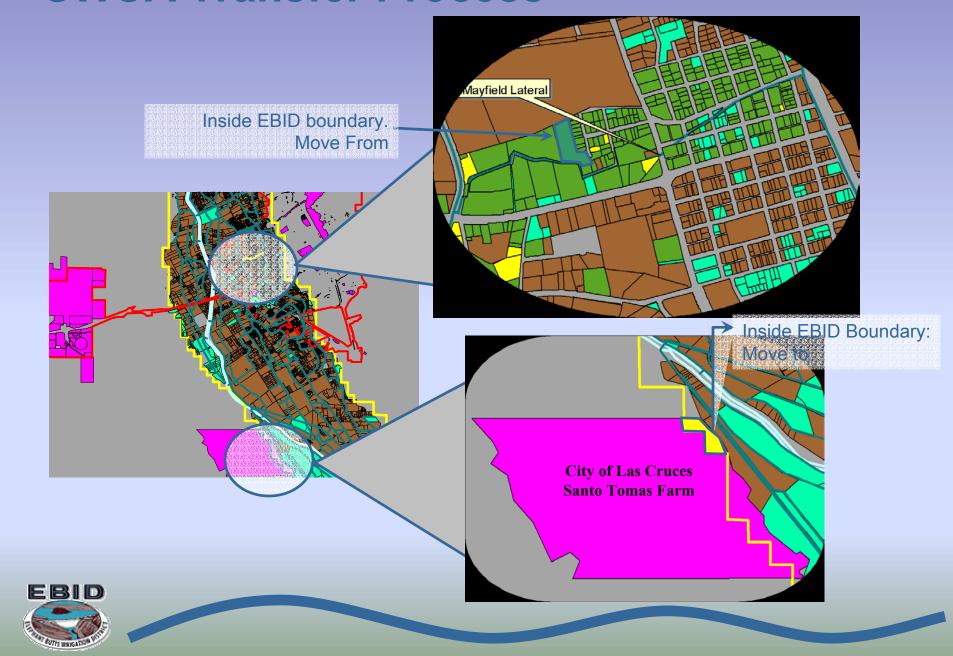


City of Las Cruces Service Area





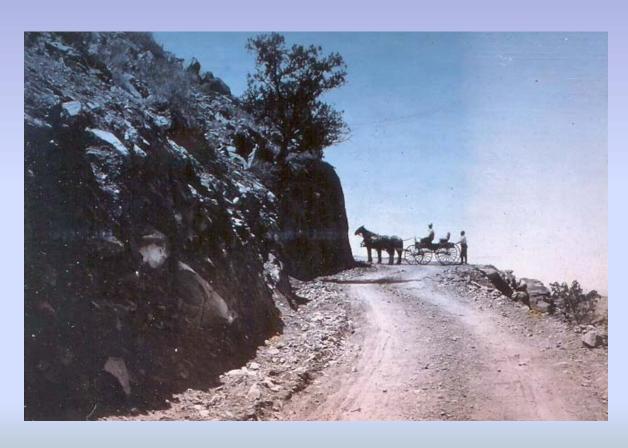
SWUA Transfer Process







What's Around the Corner?



Gary EsslingerDistrict Manager



Continual Improvements

- Intensify Water Measurement and Data Integrity through QA/QC
- Broaden Telemetry and Automation Use
- Manage Spill and Drain Water for Reuse
- Concentrate on Farm Deliveries to Parcel and Crop Type
- Farmer Service and Web Accessibility



GOALS for the Future

- Improve District Efficiency
- Enhance GIS Application for Land and Water Management
- Accurate Water Charges and Assessments through Total Flow Management:
 - Diversions,
 - ♦ On-Farm
 - ◆ Return Flows (drainage, operations, storm flows)
 - Groundwater Pumping
- Water Conservation
- Ag. to M&I Transfers



Thank You



